

Prosiect Maen Hir

Solar a Storio Ynni



Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume III

Appendix 6-3: Extracts from NLCA, IoACC LCA and LANDMAP

Prosiect Maen Hir - September 2024

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Extracts from Natural Resources Wales National Landscape Areas (NLCA)



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Arfordir Môn - disgrifiad cryno

Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys holl lannau môr Ynys Môn, gan gynnwys Ynys Gybi gerllaw. Mae cyfeiriad gogledd-ddwyreiniol i dde-orllewinol ffawtiau daearegol, a'r amryw fathau o greigiau, yn dylanwadu ar lun a ffurf y glannau. Er bod llawer o Fôn yn dir isel, ceir bryniau uwch yn hanner gogleddol y glannau: a'r uchaf yw Mynydd y Twr, sydd â'i lethrau grugog, agored yn disgyn yn syth i'r môr. Mae'r gwynt fynychaf o'r de-orllewin, a glannau'r gongl honno yn llawer mwy agored i'r tywydd, gyda phyllau a thwyni tywod yn ymestyn i mewn i'r tir. Mae llawer o'r hyn fu'n aber Cefni wedi'i adennill o'r môr, ond cynhwysir y tir gwastad, isel hwnnw o fewn yr ardal neilltuol hon.

Er yn dir amaeth, gan fwyaf, mae yn yr ardal weundiroedd glan môr, twyni, a phrysgoed eithin. Gyda dwy blanhigfa goed fwyaf yr ynys, mae'r tiroedd hyn o gymorth i nodweddu hunaniaeth yr ardal, rhagor gweddill yr ynys. Mae'r Lasinwen, culfor llanwol, troellog, yn gwahanu Môn rhag Ynys Gybi. Yn y gogledd, crëwyd tirwedd drawiadol Mynydd Parys pan ganfuwyd mwyn copr o safon isel yn union o dan wyneb y tir yn y 18fed ganrif.

Ar Ynys Gybi ceir tref a phorthladd mwyaf Môn, Caergybi. Dyma gyrchfan teithwyr ffordd a rheilffordd i Ddulyn. Cyrhaeddir Môn o dir mawr Cymru ar draws y ddwy bont drawiadol ym Mhorthaethwy a Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll, sy'n croesi Afon Menai yn ei man culaf.

Y tir hwn, hefyd, yn fras, yw Ardal o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol Arfordir Môn, a sawl hyd o Arfordir Treftadaeth. Dynodir yr Ynys yn Barc Daearegol. Mae Castell Biwmares, yn y dwyrain, yn Safle Treftadaeth y Byd, gan ddarparu (ynghyd â phentrefi eraill fel Rhosneigr a Threarddur) canolbwynt a delwedd ar gyfer twristiaeth gyfoes wedi'i seilio ar adloniant glan môr a threftadaeth.

Summary Description

The area encompasses all of the coastal areas of the Isle of Anglesey, including the adjacent Holy Island. The north-east to south-west trending geological faults and varying rock types influence the shape and geometry of the coast. Although much of Anglesey is low lying, the higher hills lie in the northern half of the coastal area, culminating in Holyhead Mountain, whose exposed heathery slopes plunge directly into the sea. The prevailing winds also create a distinctly more exposed south-westerly coast, where well developed dune systems and lagoons run inland. Much of the former estuary of the Afon Cefni has been reclaimed but the resulting coastal levels remain within this character area.

Though mainly farmed, the area contains numerous coastal heaths, dunes, and areas of gorse scrub. Together with the island's two largest woodland plantations, these areas help to distinguish the character from that further inland. A meandering inter-tidal strait separates mainland Anglesey from Holy Island. In the north, the spectacular landscape at Parys Mountain was called into being by the discovery of low-grade copper ore just below the surface of the mountain in the 18th century.

Holy Island includes the largest port and town of Holyhead. The port is the destination for main road and rail travellers heading to Dublin. Arrival on Anglesey from mainland Wales is across either of two spectacular bridges at Menai Bridge, which cross the estuary-like Menai Strait around the narrowest point.

The area coincides with Anglesey Coast AONB, along with a number of stretches of Heritage Coast. The island is designated as a Geopark. Beaumaris Castle in the east is a World Heritage Site, which together with other settlements such as Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay, provide a focus and image for today's coastal recreation and heritage based tourism.

Key Characteristics

The coastal zone - of by far the largest island in Wales (720 km²), containing the largest outcrop of Precambrian rocks in southern Britain, but with areas of other rock types too.

Much of the highest land - on the island falls within the coastal area, including Parys Mountain (147m) and Holyhead Mountain (220m).

Strong geological orientation - There is a south west to north east geological

orientation, resulting in corrugated topography, which is manifest along the coastline in places as rocky headlands and sandy bays. Igneous rock intrusions and outcrops of quartzite have created the dramatic landforms and skyline of Holyhead Mountain and South Stack, at Holy Island.
Great variety of coastal types - The coastline has great variety, from sheer coastal cliffs and dramatic rocky headlands, to small sandy coves and extensive low lying dunes and sandy estuaries. A legacy of coastal quarrying that has long since ceased, remains apparent in places, for example at Penmon.
Wind exposure but some shelter - The striking and windswept heathland landscapes of the wild coastline at Holyhead Mountain and North and South Stack, together with the barren, mined landscape of Parys Mountain, contrast markedly with the gentler, green, pastoral landscapes inland, away from the immediate coastal edge.
Pasture - Soils include deep loams supporting predominantly pastoral land cover with occasional hay meadows, away from the coastline.
Heather and heath - a feature of the thin soils in the more elevated areas such as Holyhead Mountain, Mynydd Bodafon and the coastline near Amlwch.
Cloddau – or earth bank field boundaries feature in the north and west with occasional stone walls, whereas hedges are more common in the south and east.
Reclaimed marsh - The large sandy Malltraeth estuary includes significant reclaimed areas and the straightened tidal river channel of the Afon Cefni, with wetland elements including rush pasture and marsh.
Lagoons - There are a series of distinctive freshwater lagoons on the coast facing Caernarfon Bay, sandwiched between rising inland landscapes and the very well developed coastal dune systems.
Prehistoric and funerary sites – including standing stones, chambered tombs, barrows and cairns, distinctive Iron Age hill and promontory forts, the largest and most prominent being Bwrdd Arthur, on the Penmon peninsula.
Coastal Settlements – often relating to former industry, such as the mining town of Amlwch at the foot of Parys Mountain, or to strategic transport routes, such as Thomas Telford's A5 and the port town of Holyhead (the only large settlement in the area) on Holy Island. Much C20th coastal development relates to tourism and retirement property.
A number of prominent man-made landmarks – including Beaumaris Castle (World heritage Site), the two bridges that cross the Menai Strait and connect with the mainland, Parys Mountain (distinctive industrial quarry landscape), Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, and the Aluminium works on Holy Island, with it's tall, widely visible chimney.

Visual and Sensory profile

The area's strongest identity comes from the varying expression of the relationship of the sea to the land, through cliffs, beaches, estuaries and coastal levels and dunes, lagoons and ports. Much of the area away from the sheltered Menai Strait is subject to strong wind exposure. The prevailing winds batter a largely treeless south westerly facing coast, giving it a remoter, elemental quality, where any settlement and woodland has to work against this adversity. Yet Anglesey only reveals its island disposition in a few places where the sea is visible in more than one direction, such as at Penmon, Carmel Head or Holy Island. Inland, the flatter and undulating topography of the interior appears to stretch away for a great distance, backed in places by low hills near the north east, north west and western coastlines. At close quarters, some of these hills have distinctly mountain-like qualities, with rocky, sharp profiles, thin soils and heath land cover. On Mynydd Parys, the long abandoned copper mine workings have created a highly distinctive, enclosed, orange-purple, lunar-like landscape, which is in striking contrast to its surroundings.

Views to the distant mountains of Eryri create a dramatic south eastern backdrop to much of Anglesey. Closer to, these mountains become more impressive and engaging, and

when viewed across a foreground setting of the Menai Strait around Beaumaris, they engender a sense of scale and drama more commonly associated with the sea lochs of the west of Scotland. At the other end of the Strait, the extent of the dunes, beaches and Caernarfon Bay provide a spectacular setting for views of the Llŷn peninsula, which from Ynys Llanddwyn, offer one of the most enduring and distinctive broad-scale vistas in Wales.

More generally, the landscape is gentle, farmed and fairly tranquil, but with a number of contrasting large-scale developments, most notably the Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, the RAF Valley air base and the Anglesey Aluminium smelting works and chimney, the radio transmission masts at Llanddona, and historically the Mynydd Parys copper mines and Amlwch. The settlements of Benllech, Rhosneigr and Trearddur Bay and their associated holiday developments, the busy town and port of Holyhead, and the commuter settlements of Llanfairpwll, Menai Bridge and Llandegfan that overlook the Menai Strait, are centres of activity in this otherwise peaceful and in parts, remote landscape, the best features of which can be enjoyed in abundance along the Anglesey Coast Path.



From one of the many coastal heather heaths, looking to Holyhead Mountain. © John Briggs



Porth Padrig, on the north coast. (Wylfa Power Station seen in the distance). © John Briggs



The Caernarfon Bay coast, headlands, settlement and mix of heath and fields, seen from Holyhead Mountain. © John Briggs



The sylvan, settled landscape by the Menai Strait, and Telford's Bridge. © John Briggs



The Malltraeth Estuary and Newborough Forest backed by the mountains of Llŷn. © John Briggs



From the rocky hills near Porth Wen (Llanbadrig) looking to Mynydd y Garn and the distant Holyhead Mountain. The village in the middle distance is Cemaes. © John Briggs



The interior of Mynydd Parys, a strange ex-industrial landscape of exposed brightly coloured rock, tips and ponds. © John Briggs

Geological Landscape influences

At 720 km² in area, Anglesey is Wales's largest island and its coastal geology can not be considered in isolation from that of the interior. It's rich geological coastal heritage now forms a Geopark, much of which is characterised by rocky cliffs, reflecting the erosion resistant bedrock geology. The island has the largest outcrop of Precambrian rocks in southern Britain, but also has areas of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. Though generally low-lying and undulating, the 'corrugated' topography follows the general north east to south west 'grain' imposed by major faults and variations in rock types. This is reflected in alignments of rivers and, not least, the Menai Strait. On the south west coast, the main valleys form shallow estuaries or marsh in places, with extensive sand dunes, some backed with lagoons. The main hills on the island are to the north east and north west on Holy Island. Although modest in height, many hills have distinctive, rocky landforms and thin soils, including Holyhead Mountain (220m), Parys Mountain (147m) and Mynydd Bodafon (168m).

Parys Mountain is the only area of Silurian rock found on Anglesey. Though relatively small, it has been of great importance for copper exploitation, leaving a landscape of pits, waste tips and settling ponds. Carboniferous Limestone, forming coastal cliffs around Penmon and Benllech, was exploited for building stone, leaving a legacy of disused coastal quarries.

Large areas are covered with boulder clay and the sands and gravels deposited by melt-water streams from the wasting ice sheet of the last glaciation. In the northern part of Anglesey, dozens of drumlins (ice-moulded landforms) give rise to a distinctive 'basket of eggs' topography. The characteristic ridge and basin topography has also been responsible for the formation of number of lakes and peat-filled hollows.

Landscape Habitats influences

Led by its geology, topography, and coastal context, the area forms an ecologically rich and varied series of habitats. The sheer coastal cliffs and dramatic rocky headlands along the northern coast and Holy Island Coast SSSI are notable for sea-bird colonies. They contrast with the low-lying dunes along the west coast at areas such as at Rhosneigr, Tywyn Aberffraw SSSI and Newborough Warren, a NNR supporting many rare and protected species. To the north west of Newborough Warren is Newborough Forest, the largest wooded area on Anglesey, formed by a coniferous plantation overlying the dune system.

Adjacent to Newborough Forest are expanses of coastal sand with Traeth Abermenai to the south and Malltraeth Sands to the north. The associated saltmarsh in the Cefni estuary extends inland to form Malltraeth Marshes along the flood-plain of the Cefni. Part of the Marshes also forms an RSPB reserve. The 'Inland Sea' that divides Holy Island from Central Anglesey, Beddmanarch Bay and Cwmyran Bay SSSI forms an extensive area of intertidal habitat of particular value for wading birds. The Menai Strait (SAC) forms a distinctive habitat, with its fast tidal currents running through the narrow channel (especially the Swellies SSSI) and extensive intertidal areas at each end, notably at Newborough Warren (SSSI, SAC, NNR).

A short distance inland from the coast around much of Anglesey are areas of less agriculturally improved land with coastal grassland and coastal heath habitats of particular note, together with areas of scrub. The thin soils on Holy Island support the largest and most ecologically valuable examples of these habitats. Penmon Point and Red Wharf Bay are notable for more calcareous habitat because of the underlying Carboniferous Limestone. Other notable ecological areas further inland are the coastal lagoons surrounding RAF Valley (Valley Lakes SSSI), and Parys Mountain (a cluster of SSSI sites), which has many unusual species owing to the metal rich substrate from the mines.

Historic Landscape influences

Parts of the Anglesey coastal area were settled in the Mesolithic period; radio-carbon dating has confirmed that a hunters' camp was established on what later became a coastal headland at Trwyn Du near Aberffraw, around 7000 BC, at a time when the climate was much warmer and sea-levels lower. These early settlers could take advantage of woodland environments and the chance to hunt game in the marshes. Some four thousand years later, the first Neolithic farming communities disposed of their dead in great communal burial chambers, of which the most famous is Barclodiad y Gawres at Llanfaelog, on the form of a 'passage grave' similar to the great tombs of the Boyne Valley in Ireland.

Other coastal locations also bear witness to the closeness of Anglesey to Ireland in later periods, such as Llangwyfan church, built on an island reached by a narrow causeway, which may have been dedicated to St Kevin of Glendalough in Co. Wicklow. Tywyn y Capel is dedicated to St Brigid of Kildare – in Welsh, San Ffraid. Holyhead evolved from a Roman naval base which guarded the area from raiders in the Irish Sea, and evolved in modern times into the principal British port for Dublin. A Viking presence has been

identified at several locations in the Red Wharf Bay area. Irish, Viking and Northern English influences are evident in the carving of the high crosses from the coastal monastery at Penmon.

This area of Anglesey differs little from the interior in terms of settlement type or vernacular character. There are some Medieval settlements on or near the coast - notably Beaumaris, Aberffraw, Llanfaes and Newborough and some of the smaller villages probably have early origins, such as Llanfaethlu and Llanfechell. The Anglo-Norman borough of Beaumaris preserves some fine Medieval and later buildings, most notably the castle (a World Heritage Site), but overall settlement character everywhere is 19th century and later. New settlements of the later periods are roadside villages (Penysarn, Llanfachraeth, Brynsiencyn), encroachment settlements (Porth Swtan, Pengorffwysfa), and from the beginning of the 20th century, resorts such as Benllech and Trearddur Bay. As well as these nucleated settlements around the coast, there is also a mesh of much smaller hamlets, scattered cottages and small farms. Traditional building styles are dominated by stone, mostly whitewashed or rendered, and a few thatched cottages survive.

The houses and parks of Anglesey's once-powerful landowners are mostly located in this coastal area – Carreglwyd, Bodorgan, Plas Newydd, Plas Coch, Baron Hill and Plas Llandegfan. The strip from Menai Bridge to Beaumaris is dominated by large 19th century houses built to exploit the view across the Menai Strait towards Arfon and Eryri beyond.

The spectacular growth of the Parys copper mines from the late 18th century brought about the development of the port and town of Amlwch. Holyhead developed as a major port as a consequence of growing economic and political union with Ireland, and the need to improve harbour facilities and overland transport such as Thomas Telford's post road (A5) and later, Robert Stephenson's Chester to Holyhead railway.

Cultural Landscape influences

The coastal strip of Anglesey and the adjoining Holy Island – the sea coast of Wales' largest island, is known in Welsh as Môn and in English as Anglesey, from the Norse Onguls-ey, the island of the Norseman Ongul, a name which reflects its position on the ancient sea-routes of northern Europe. The area has traditionally looked to the sea and guarded the approach to what was once the world's busiest port, at Liverpool.

At Holyhead, a coastal station was established by the Romans, which later became the site of a church. The town which eventually grew up around it became more important as it displaced Chester as the main port link to Ireland. Holyhead is one of the great 'gateway' ports not only of Wales but of Britain – it was the first sight of the country that was to be their new home for thousands of Irish people in the years of famine and emigration. Access to the sea continues to influence today's cultural character, with a focus on tourism and recreation.

The coastal settlement of Aberffraw evolved from a Roman fortlet into a royal site, associated perhaps with the royal church at Llangadwaladr, where Cadfan, famed as the most renowned king of Gwynedd, is reputedly buried. As the site of one of the princes' principal llysoedd, Aberffraw was hailed as one of the three tribal thrones of the Island of Britain in the Trioedd Ynys Prydein. It was the seat of Anarawd ap Rhodri Fawr; in the 12th century, the princes of Gwynedd began to use the title 'Prince of Aberffraw' to emphasise their connection to Rhodri.

The excavated llys complex at Newborough nearby, adjacent to the planted Edwardian borough, also articulates the loss of Gwynedd's independence and its incorporation into

the Anglo-Norman state. By the same token, the planted castle and town of Beaumaris demonstrate the resources that Edward I was prepared to lavish on his newly-conquered territory.

In the north, the spectacular landscape at Parys Mountain was called into being by the discovery of low-grade copper ore just below the surface of the mountain in the 18th century. The industrial communities of Amlwch and Porth Amlwch attracted miners from Cornwall, Derbyshire and elsewhere to work in the smelters by the harbour or in the mines on Parys Mountain. The 'sublime' aspect of the mines attracted travellers and landscape painters. Though copper-production largely ceased in the mid-19th century, Porth Amlwch remained a centre of wooden sailing shipping construction into the 20th century. For mariners sailing in and out of Liverpool, Point Lynas was a well-known landmark for years, and many ship-paintings show it in the background.

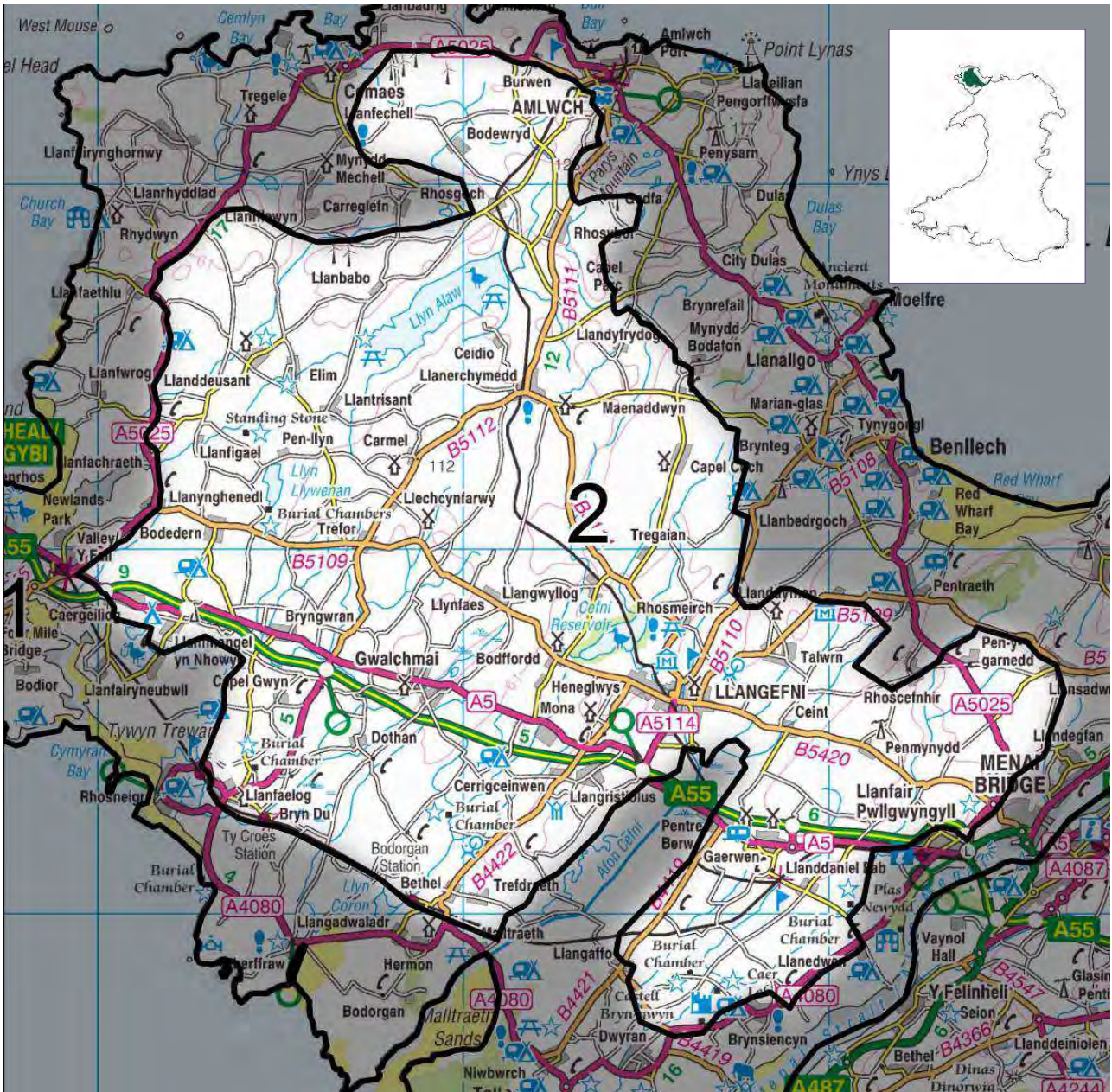
Cemaes, Benllech and Red Wharf Bay were developed for tourism from the late 19th century, and many of the coastal settlements have become the homes of retirees from England. These resorts together with Trearddur Bay and Rhosneigr in the west, sustain a vibrant tourist economy and the island's image as a popular tourist destination, related to coastal recreation, for which it is most widely known today.



The general spread of Holyhead town and port, seen from Holyhead Mountain. © John Briggs



'The Inland Sea': a Strait that separates Holy Island from the rest of Anglesey. © John Briggs.



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Canol Môn - Disgrifiad Cryno

Yr ardal hon yw craidd amaethyddol yr ynys, y rhan a enillodd iddi enw “Môn Mam Cymru”. Er ei bod yn dirwedd isel, gymedrol, y mae tuedd dde-orllewinol - gogledd-ddwyreiniol ei

ffawtiau daearegol yn dylanwadu ar y tirlun, gydag ychydig fryniau a brigiadau carreg. Yn ychwanegol, ceir sawl ffen ac ardaloedd helaeth o raeanfryniau, yn enwedig yn y gogledd a'r gorllewin. Heblaw am y cloddiau, ac ambell i wig a phrysgoed lle bo cysgod, mae'r dirwedd yn eang yn agored ac yn nannedd y gwynt. Dyma dirwedd llawr gwlad leiaf goediog Cymru.

Mae perfedd yr ynys yn llawn safleoedd archeolegol, yn ogystal â hanesion a thraddodiadau. Mae cryn dipyn o'r dirwedd ganoloesol wedi goroesi, ar lun eglwysi anghysbell ac enwau lleoedd: ond ôl y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg sydd amlycaf, fel lôn bost Thomas Telford o Lundain i Gaergybi, y rheilffordd o Gaer i Gaergybi, a'r ffermdai buarthog, sylweddol a adeiladwyd gan yr ystadau. Mae llawer o'r cyfadeiladau hyn yn dadfeilio, bellach.

Er yn gyffredinol wledig, mae tref sirol Llangefni wedi ehangu yn ystod yr 20fed ganrif, gyda thai ac ystadau diwydiannol newydd, sydd i'w gweld o'r cefn gwlad o amgylch. Ni fu'r cefn gwlad yn destun cymaint o'r dwristiaeth a'r gweithgareddau hamdden sy'n effeithio ar yr arfordir cyfagos, ond adeiladwyd dwy gronfa fawr, ac yn fwy diweddar mae ffordd ddeuol hollol newydd wedi'i hagor ar draws yr ardal.

Summary description

The area forms the agricultural core of the island, the part that earned it the name of 'Môn mam Cymru', 'Anglesey mother of Wales'. Although it's a gentle lowland landscape, the south-west to north-east geological trend of fault lines influence changes in topography, with a few hills and rock outcrops. In addition there are a number of fens and extensive areas of drumlins, especially in the north and west. But for the hedgerows, 'cloddiau' hedge banks and occasional sheltered copses and areas of scrub, the area has an open, rolling and windswept character. It is the least wooded lowland landscape in Wales.

The interior is rich in archaeology, as well as in tales and traditions. Strong elements of the Medieval landscape survive, in the form of remote churches and place-names, though the clearest imprint on the area's landscape occurred in the 19th century, with the construction of Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead post road, the Chester to Holyhead railway and the substantial estate-sponsored courtyard farm settlements, many of which are now falling into disrepair.

Although generally rural, the county town of Llangefni has expanded with new housing and industrial estates during the C20th, which are visible from surrounding countryside. The rural area has not been subject to the level of tourism and recreation activities that affect the adjacent coastal area. However two large reservoirs have been built, and more recently a completely new dual carriageway route has opened across the area.

Key Characteristics
The land-locked central part of Anglesey - part of the largest island in Wales (720km ²). Rock outcrops and a distinct geological grain - the gentle topography, low lying and near flat in places, follows a north-east to south-west 'grain' imposed by major faults. Contrasting rock types include Ordovician sandstones and shale, bands of volcanic tuffs and Carboniferous Limestone. In various places there are many craggy rock outcrops.
Extensive drumlin fields - thick layers of glacial boulder clays, especially in north-west Anglesey, result in a classic 'basket of eggs' rolling drumlin landscape.
Lowland pastures and mixed field patterns - silty and peat soils underlie lowland pastoral grazing land bounded by a strongly geometric pattern of medium to large scale and, more occasionally, small scale fields.

<p>Minor rivers and fens - A number of minor rivers and streams cross the landscape, whose alignment is influenced by the north east to south west trend. There are many shallow hollows and fens with wetland features including rush pasture and valley mires, for example Cors Erddreiniog NNR.</p>
<p>Hedgerows and cloddiau - This is generally a rolling, open landscape with a well established pattern of field boundaries, predominantly of hedgerows but with cloddiau in some areas.</p>
<p>Few woodlands - Woodlands larger than a small copse are an exception, being notably around Llangefni Dingle and Llyn Cefni reservoir, together with estate woodlands at Presaddfed (Bodedern). Except in sheltered areas, individual trees are few.</p>
<p>Generally rural settlement patterns - The only urban settlement is the county town of Llangefni, in the centre of the island. It's nucleated historic core contrasts with modern peripheral housing and expanding light industrial and business park developments. There are only a few villages, but numerous scattered hamlets and farms throughout the area. Linear, ribbon villages concentrate along Telford's the A5 road across the island.</p>
<p>Prehistoric and funerary sites - ritual and funerary monuments including cairns and round barrows, Iron Age hill forts and Early Christian churches, burial grounds and inscribed stones.</p>
<p>Historic windmill towers - including some restored examples, form local features.</p>
<p>Modern wind farms - generally limited to an area north of Llandeusan, but are seen in longer distance views from a much wider area.</p>
<p>Llyn Alaw – a large reservoir, nearly 3 miles long and a notable visual feature, providing significant over wintering habitat for wildfowl. Llyn Cefni is a smaller example of the same.</p>

Visual and Sensory Profile

The landscape is one of large skies, which often reinforce the exposed nature of the island as clouds scurry across. Yet without many views of the sea itself, much of Central Anglesey does not feel like an island.

On clear days there are uninterrupted views of the mainland against the dramatic backdrop of Eryri and the Rivals, however, when viewed from the nearby mountains of Eryri, central Anglesey can appear flat. In fact it has a gentle, rolling topography, occasionally broken by a few rocky outcrops and low ridges (associated with the north east to south west geological trend and the drumlin fields) and a number of flat fens. Each of these types has its own distinctive land cover and, apart from the fens, a well established field boundary pattern.

This is one of the least wooded lowland landscapes in Wales. Though there are few trees, the hedgerows and various small copses and areas of scrub act to counter the exposure and provide much shelter from the prevailing south westerly winds. In the north of the area a classic drumlin or 'basket of eggs' landscape prevails as well as number of early generation wind farm developments. There are a few solitary windmill towers, some of which have been restored or converted, which form local landmark features.

Though nowhere is remote, the largest and wettest fens do have a sense of wildness within them. More typically the area is seen as enclosed farmland, rural in character, tranquil in feel, with scattered farms throughout. The area has a few nucleated villages (e.g. Llanerchymedd) and linear villages (e.g. Gaerwen), the latter type characteristic along the A5 road. The main places of noise or movement and night lighting are the A5 and the more recent A55 Expressway, the expanding urban settlement of Llangefni with its visually conspicuous new industrial estates and, more intermittently, the nearby Mona airfield. Jet aircraft from nearby RAF Valley (on the Anglesey Coast) also cross this area, as do main

line trains to Holyhead. Though there are two quarries near Gwalchmai, these are not widely visible.



Looking across the island from nearby higher land at Mynydd Bodafon, over the open, rolling farmed landscape, to Llyn Alaw and Mynydd y Garn. Though there are many hedgerows, parts of the island, as here, have few trees or woodlands beyond localised areas. © John Briggs



A rural landscape, characteristic with gentle rolling drumlins and open fields, with wetter fen areas between, and a backdrop of higher hills, as here at Llanerchymedd. © John Briggs



The 'lumpy' outlines of Mynydd Bodafon, in the adjacent Anglesey Coast character area, as seen across Llyn Alaw reservoir, the largest fresh water body on the island. © John Briggs



North Anglesey – the pattern of Medieval or earlier farm buildings and field boundaries in this predominantly open and still rural landscape are punctuated by more recent features: modern housing, pylons, wind farms, and the nearby Wylfa Power Station. © John Briggs



The distant outlines of the mountains of Snowdonia, from Mynydd y Garn. © John Briggs



The A55 road crosses the area, here seen running over the low hill ridge SE of Malltraeth marsh, near Gaerwen. © John Briggs



The distinctive SW-NE geological trend results in a number of gentle ridges where the bedrock occasionally exposes in rocky knolls, adding localised interest and change to the patterns of habitats, field boundaries, farming and building. © John Briggs

Geological Landscape influences

The area has a gently undulating, lowland character and much of the area is less than 50m above sea level, with the highest points located along the ridge between Carmel and Llanerchymedd (around 100m).

The underlying geology is formed from an ancient and complex structure of contrasting rock types ranging in age from Precambrian to Carboniferous. There are Ordovician sandstones and shales, bands of volcanic tuffs and Carboniferous Limestones at Llangefni. With the exception of isolated rock outcrops, this structure has been largely masked and levelled by thick layers of glacial boulder clays deposited by melting ice sheets at the end of the last Ice Age, and occasional peats. This has created a gently undulating and in places near flat land form, which superficially has little variation except for the north east to south west 'grain' imposed by major faults, such as the Berw Fault, and variations in rock types. The drainage pattern is also controlled by the underlying geology with the rivers tending to flow to the north east or south west, for example, the Cefni, Gwna, Nodwydd and Goch Rivers.

Landscape Habitats influences

Central Anglesey is dominated by low-lying, rolling farmland, much of it agriculturally improved livestock grassland on silty soils and bounded by hedgerows. These, and the limited numbers of small woodland copses, and areas of less agriculturally improved grassland, provide ecological interest. Larger woodlands are untypical and are limited to those in Llangefni Dingle, the plantations around the Llyn Cefni reservoir, and a few estate woodlands, for example around Presaddfed (Bodedern) and Plas Llanddyfnan (Talwrn). There are a number of fens where peat is the dominant soil and it is here that the ecologically valuable habitats occur. Cors Erddreiniog and Cors Bodeilio NNR (also SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site) are particularly important examples, along with and the Cors Bodwrog SSSI. All of these areas support a large diversity of species including rare flora and insects such as calcareous fen with great fen sedge, black bog rush, bog myrtle, southern damselfly, wintering hen harriers and marsh gentian. The low-lying, flat landscape has been conducive to the formation of a number of water bodies. Llyn Alaw (reservoir) SSSI is the largest and most ecologically notable for its

wintering wildfowl. Other notable water bodies include Llyn Cefni (reservoir), Llyn Llywenan SSSI and Llyn Padrig SSSI.

Historic Landscape influences

Central Anglesey is rich in ancient sites – prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments such as the round cairns at Bedd Branwen, and round barrows such as Cors y Bol, and the Early Christian inscribed stones at Bodfeddan. Later settlement in the few more elevated parts within the area is represented by Iron Age hillforts such as y Werthyr and Dinas Cadnant. This central part of the island is also noted for its Early Christian churches and burial grounds, and for the inscribed stones often found associated with these sites (e.g. Arfryn near Bodedern and Capel Eithin near Gaerwen). This early pattern of human habitation was expanded in the Medieval and later periods, with permanent settlements in areas of seasonal pasture as extensions to established coastal settlements.

The post-Conquest reorganisation of Welsh society was followed by the dissolution of hamlets and their absorption into landed estates, which continued into the 17th century. Many Medieval settlements are now marked only in the names of succeeding mansions and large farmsteads with a plas element in their name. The development of the sea route to Ireland from Holyhead from the early 19th century had further significant landscape effects, with the construction of Thomas Telford's London to Holyhead post road (latterly the A5), which straddles the area. This provided a strong axis for settlement across the island with a string of linear roadside villages – Pentre Berw, Gwalchmai, Bryngwran and Caergeiliog. Another such axis lies along the inland road from Menai Bridge to Amlwch, in the ribbon villages of Rhosybol, Llynfaes and Penmynydd, and in the town of Llangefni and the village of Llanerchymedd, once famous for its horse fair. The central route corridor was further developed with the completion of the Chester to Holyhead railway line in 1850 and the A55 Expressway in the early 21st century.

South west of Telford's road, a pattern of small lanes connects scattered settlements, which vary from substantial gentry farms to small-holdings. Hidden amongst them are earlier farms and houses, and some important estate centres. The density of settlement is less in the north of the island. Vernacular building traditions are dominated by stone, mostly lime-washed or rendered, but with local variations.

Cultural Landscape influences

This landscape, of small villages, the expanding county town of Llangefni and scattered farms, remains a core area of Welsh speech and tradition. Among its associations are the death of Branwen on the banks of the River Alaw after the murderous fighting between the men of the Island of the Mighty and the men of Ireland in the Mabinogion tales, and with the Theodore, or Tudor, dynasty of Penmynydd, descendants of Ednyfed Fychan, who was a steward at the household of the Prince of Gwynedd c. 1215-1246. His great-great grandson Maredudd ap Tudur was father of Owain Tudur and hence great-grandfather of Henry VII. Edmund Spenser's epic poem *The Faerie Queene* traces Elizabeth I's pedigree back to Anglesey. One of Anglesey's most renowned 18th century figures, the scholar, poet, man of letters and surveyor, Lewis Morris (1701-65), was born and raised within the area at Llangfihangel Tre'r Beirdd.

More modern cultural stories are the changes of the 19th century, with the work of the engineers Thomas Telford and Robert Stephenson on the island. The inland settlement of Llangefni, which grew up in the 19th century, demonstrates the island's Victorian prosperity. Llangefni quickly became a great centre of dissenting preaching through its association with John Elias for the Methodists and Christmas Evans for the Baptists.



The industrial outskirts of Llangefni, in the centre of the island. © John Briggs



From Penmynydd looking towards the distant Parys Mountain. © John Briggs



One of the larger fens, this is Cors Nant Isaf, seen from nearby Mynydd Bodafon © John Briggs

**Extracts from Isle of Anglesey County Council (IoACC)
Landscape Character Areas**

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn • The Isle of Anglesey County Council

Ynys Môn

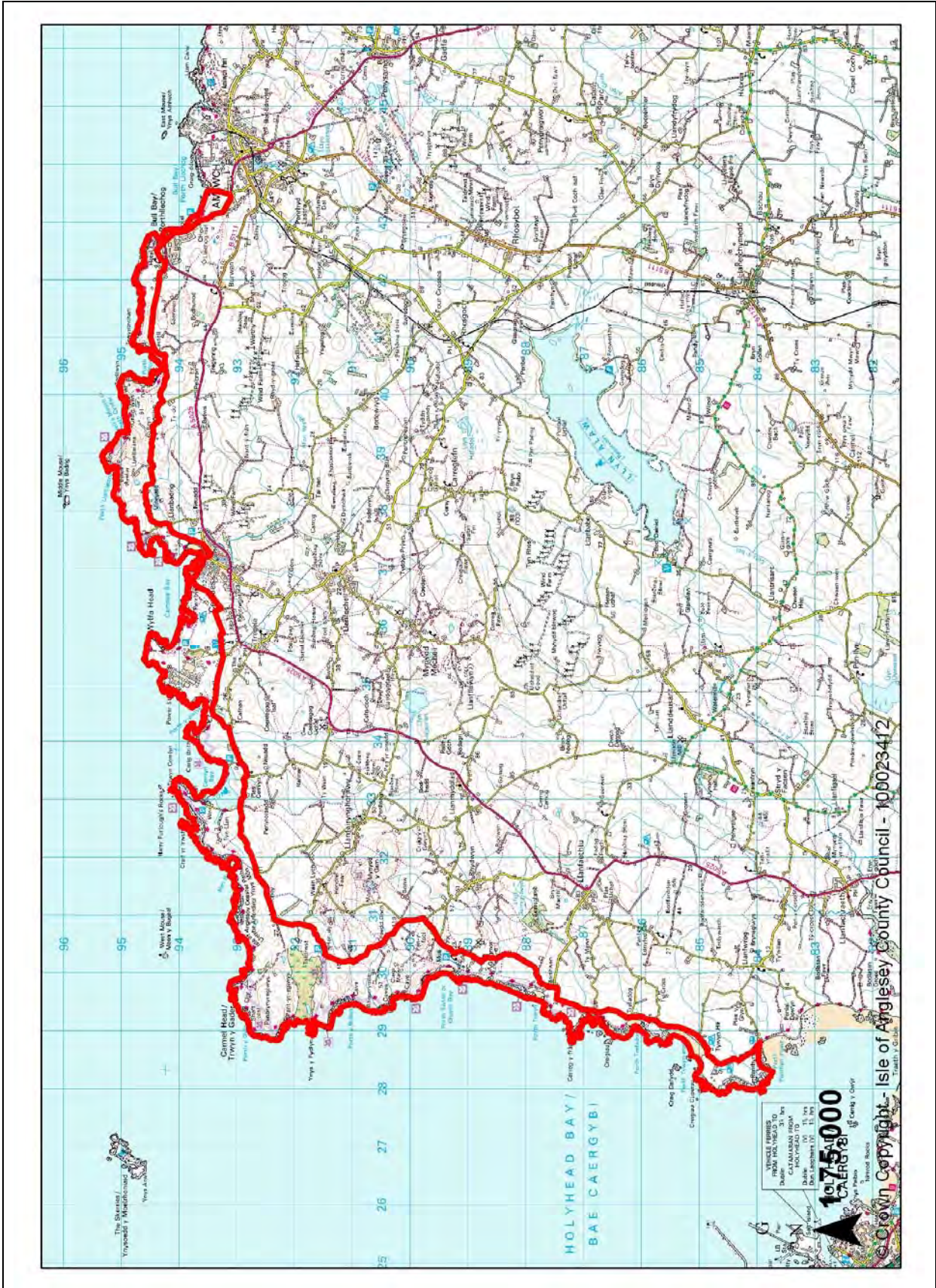
The Isle of
Anglesey

Anglesey Landscape Strategy

Update 2011



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 4: NORTH WEST COAST



Description

A relatively narrow LCA following the Anglesey coast from the Alaw estuary at Valley around the coast to the Bull Bay area. Inland the boundary follows the geological aspect area boundary reflecting the distinctive rocky nature of this section of coastline. Whilst this will be difficult to accurately define on the ground it recognises the often blurred nature of LCA boundaries and properly reflects the essence and character of the coast. Notwithstanding this a boundary has been identified which follows pathways, tracks and unclassified roads.

From the Alaw estuary up to Carmel Head, the west facing coast is one of sandy bays and coves interspersed with rocky cliffs and headlands, particularly from Porth Trefadog northwards. Much of the underlying geology is formed by Pre Cambrian and Cambrian metamorphic rocks. From Carmel Head which rises up to 50 metres AOD eastwards is an area of coast with a more convoluted pattern. For most part it is rocky, with Cemaes Bay providing the only sandy beach. Cemlyn Bay provides a different character, with a brackish lagoon entrapped by a crescent shaped shingle beach.

Much of the habitat displays its coastal character - intertidal, littoral, maritime and cliff slope - and much is designated for its nature conservation value eg: Clegir Mawr SSSI and Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC)

A coastal path provides accessibility for most of the way giving a series of ever changing views. Much of the area is owned by the National Trust, particularly around Carmel Head. Despite the quiet, if exposed nature of the area there is much evidence of man's activities including quarries, brickworks and lime kilns. At Porthwen, the brickworks form a very distinctive remnant of this past although it is now showing signs of decay and disrepair. Perhaps the most conspicuous evidence of mans activities is the nuclear power station at Wylfa to the west of Cemaes. Cross reference to Regional Seascape Units 7 and 8.

Key Issues

Coastal Landscapes

The area includes a range of cliffs and coves. Any development or management proposals should take into account:-

- Any direct or indirect impacts upon the range of habitat types.
- Given its interrelationship with the AONB, any proposals must consider the impact upon people's perceptions of the character and quality of the coast.
- Work closely with key landowners, such as the National Trust.
- Have regard to the AONB Management Plan.

Habitat Management

New development and management proposals should seek to:-

- Maintain high quality and distinctive habitats – coastal edge, mires, fens.
- Develop and enhance the existing habitat and link with local Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

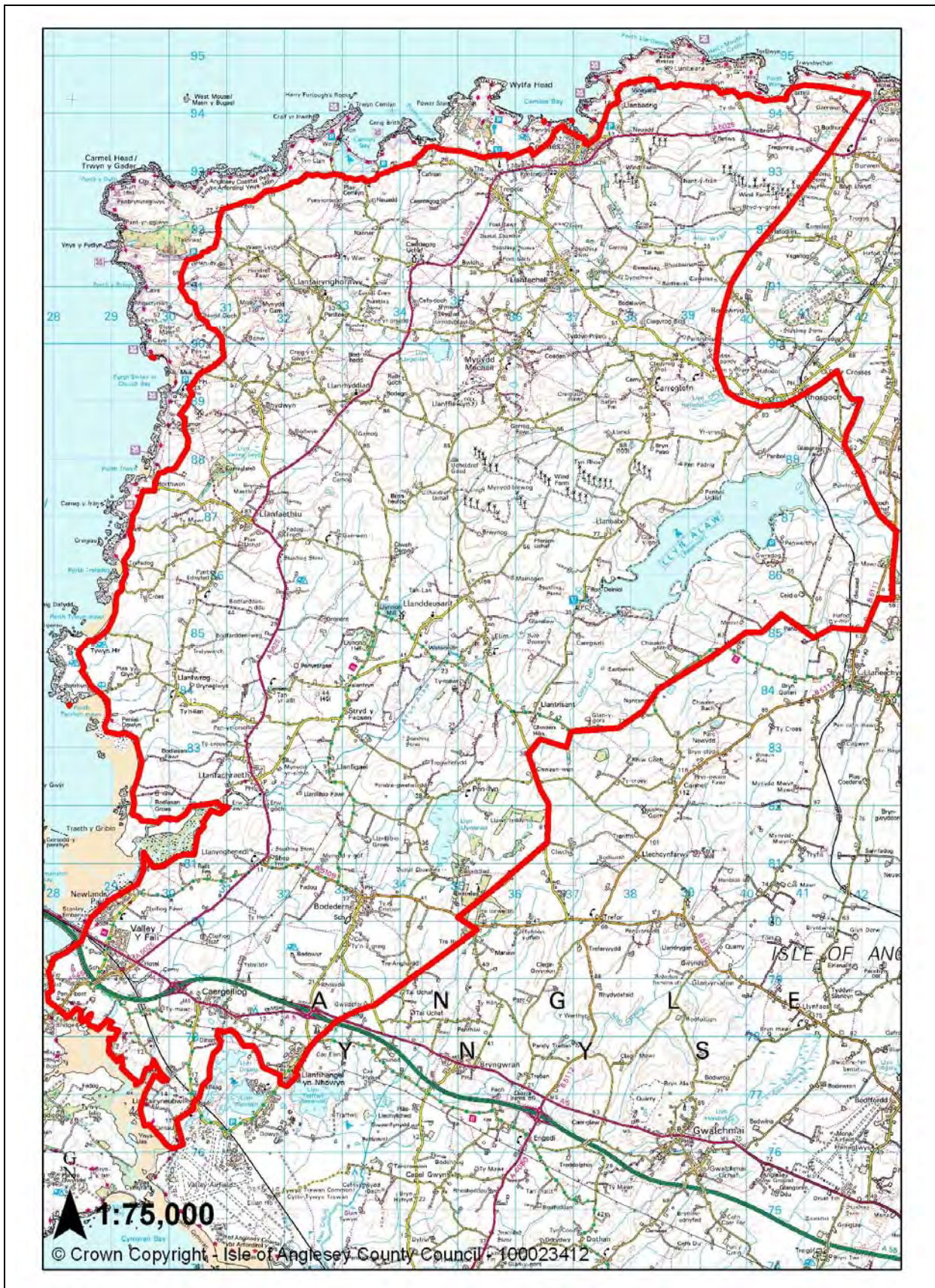
Settlement

Although only a few settlements lie within the LCA, it is important that any development proposals should:-

- Be of a form and character that reflects each settlement.
- Be considered within terms of cumulative impacts upon the wider landscape.
- Integrate the development using land form, vegetation patterns etc.
- Do not impose standard solutions.
- Have regard to Cemaes Bay Conservation Area SPG.

Landmap Aspect Area Matrix - LCA 4 North-West Coast												
Aspect Area	UID	AreaName	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Overall Evaluation
Geological Landscapes	YNSMNG004	Llaneilian-Bodgadfa	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNG005	Amlwch	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNG006	Dinas Gynfor	M	M	H	M						High
	YNSMNG097	Cemaes-Amlwch coast	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
	YNSMNG002	Llanfechel	H	M	H	H						High
	YNSMNG013	Ty-hen	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNG008	Cemlyn	H	M	H	M						High
	YNSMNG007	Cemaes	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNG011	Mynydd y Garn	M	M	M	M						High
	YNSMNG014	Penrhyn	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNG095	Porth Delysn-Porth Swlan coast	H	M	H	H						High
	YNSMNG096	Carmel Head	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
	YNSMNG108	Henborth	H	H	H	H						Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	YNSMNLH006	Farmland - West Anglesey	L	L	M	U	M	U	L	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH030	Mynydd Y Garn	M	M	M	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH031	Farmland - N. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH036	Plantation E. of Llyn-Y-Fydlyn	L	L	M	U	M	L	L	L		Low
	YNSMNLH037	Bryn-rhwydd	M	M	U	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH038	Trwyn y Crwyn to Carmel Head	H	H	L	U	M	H	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH039	Ysgubon Gader & Pant-yr-Eglwys	M	M	U	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH040	Acid Grassland at Carmel Head	U	M	U	U	M	M	M	U		Moderate
	YNSMNLH042	Bracken - Llanleiana Head to Porth Wen	M	U	U	U	U	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH043	N.E. of Cemaes	M	U	U	U	U	U	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH050	Wylfa Power Station and surrounds	U	M	M	U	U	L	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH066	Coast - E. & W. of Cemlyn Bay	H	H	L	U	H	H	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH076	Coast Porth Penrhyn Mawr to Church Bay	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		High
	YNSMNLH078	Amlwch	L	L	M	U	U	L	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH080	Cemlyn Bay	O	O	L	U	O	M	O	O		Outstanding
	YNSMNLH081	Heath N. of Church Bay	M	H	L	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH083	Coast - Amlwch to Porth Wen	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH096	Farmland - N.W. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH118	Coast - Wylfa - Hell's Mouth	H	H	L	U	H	H	H	H		High
YNSMNLH119	Coast - Porth Penrhyn Mawr - Porth Wen	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		Moderate	
Visual & Sensory	YNSMNV002	Mynydd y Garn	H	O	H	H						High
	YNSMNV008	North-west drumlins	M	H	M	L						Moderate
	YNSMNV011	North coast hinterland	H	M	H	M						Moderate
	YNSMNV034	Northwest coast	H	H	M	M						High
	YNSMNV035	North coast	H	H	H	M						High
	YNSMNV036	Cemlyn	H	H	O	O						Outstanding
	YNSMNV060	Amlwch	L	L	H	M						Low
	YNSMNV068	Cemaes	M	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNV086	Wylfa power station	L	L	H	H						Low
Historic Landscapes	YNSMNLH016	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon	O	O	M	O	H					Outstanding
	YNSMNLH050	Amlwch/Parys Mountain	O	O	M	O	O					Outstanding
	YNSMNLH053	North coast, Mon	O	O	H	H	H					High
	YNSMNLH054	Cemais	H	H	H	O	H					High
	YNSMNLH055	Wylfa	O	O	H	H	H					Outstanding
	YNSMNLH056	Cemlyn coastal strip	H	M	H	M	M					Moderate
	YNSMNLH057	Fieldscape, north-west Mon	H	H	H	M	M					High
	YNSMNLH059	Mynydd y Garn	H	H	H	H	U					High
	YNSMNLH071	Bull Bay area	M	M	M	M	M					Moderate
Cultural Landscapes	YNSMNC010	Wylfa Nuclear Power Station	H	L	M	H	H	M	H	L	L	Outstanding
	YNSMNC019	Northern Coast	H	H	H	U	H	H	H	M	M	Outstanding
	YNSMNC026	North east coast	H	H	O	U	O	H	H	H	H	Outstanding
	YNSMNC028	Cemaes	H	H	M	U	H	H	M	M	M	High
	YNSMNC033	Central Anglesey	U	H	H	U	H	H	H	H	H	High

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 5: NORTH WEST ANGLESEY





Llynnon Mill and Mynydd Mechell

Description

This new LCA includes the inland elements of LCA 2 defined in the 1999 LANDMAP study. It covers the north west of the island from Amlwch down to the A5/A55 corridor between Valley and Caergeiliog. The key feature of its character is the extensive drumlin field. This has resulted in the classic “basket of eggs” description for the landscape. The extent of this deposit is important in the Welsh context. The hillocks trend in a south west to north east direction and closely abut LCA 4 on the coast. In places they even run right down to the coastal edge. The drumlin has been formed from deposition of boulder clay following the retreat of the last ice age. They are underlain by a solid geology of old rocks ranging from Pre-Cambrian to Ordovician in age. Interspersed with this landform are a number of hard rocky features such as Mynydd y Garn and Mynydd Mechell.

The majority of the landscape is characterised by improved grassland, especially in the drumlin field. However there are a number of marshy grasslands amongst the drumlins as well as small scattered areas of scrub. There are also extensive areas of scattered rocky outcrops associated with the Carreglefn quartzite deposits. Here dry ericaceous heath and acid grasslands are found, interspersed with low lying marshy areas. The LCA also contains the largest water body on the island, Llyn Alaw, which is a reservoir and of importance to breeding birds and wintering wildfowl. The Afon Alaw is associated with the Mabinogion, a legend central to Welsh culture.

The western edge of the LCA is formed by the A5 corridor, which is a key element within the historic and cultural development of the island. The construction of this road by Telford, as a response to the need to improve links with Ireland, cemented the development of Holyhead as a major port. Another, more distinctive feature of the landscape is the development of wind farms, particularly to the north of Llyn Alaw. Ironically windmills have long been found on Anglesey and this interrelationship with wind energy continues.

Key Issues

Coastal Landscapes

Abutting LCA 4, any development or management proposals should:-

- Have regard to the AONB Management Plan.

Settlement Edge

Any proposals for development or landscape management should reflect:

- The development pattern of the area.
- Seek to use landform, vegetation patterns to mitigate impacts.
- Ensure scale, form and materials respect the local vernacular.
- Utilise and retain local field boundary patterns – cloddiau, fences, hedgerows
- Have regard to Cemaes Bay Conservation Area and Llanfechell Conservation Area SPGs.

Habitat Management

Although a relatively intensely farmed area, there are a range of semi-natural habitats throughout the LCA. It includes Llyn Alaw which is an important biodiversity resource. Any development or management proposals should:-

- Provide for the management of semi-natural habitat features, including open water.
- Develop and enhance network of sites and link to local BAP targets.

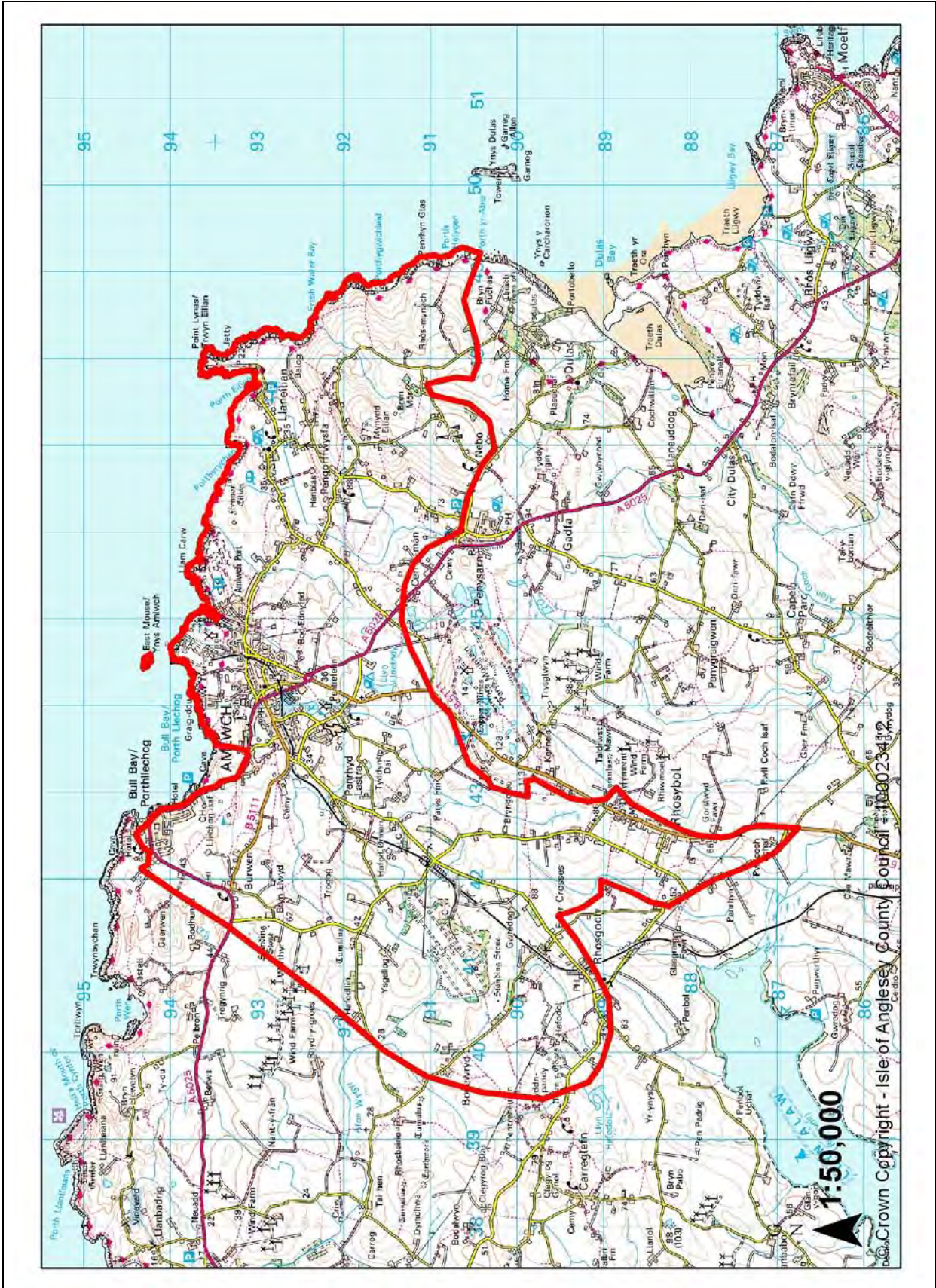
Energy Landscapes

The area is characterised by a number of windfarms. In considering any further developments particular emphasis should be given to cumulative effects upon the landscape character.

Landmap Aspect Area Matrix - LCA 5 North-West Anglesey												
Aspect Area	UID	AreaName	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Overall Evaluation
Geological Landscapes	YNSMNGLO02	Llanfechel	H	M	H	H						High
	YNSMNGLO04	Llaneilian-Bodgadfa	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO05	Amlwch	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO06	Dinas Gynfor	M	M	H	M						High
	YNSMNGLO07	Cemaes	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO08	Cemlyn	H	M	H	M						High
	YNSMNGLO09	Mynydd Mechel	M	L	M	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO10	Afon Wygyr	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO11	Mynydd y Garn	M	M	M	M						High
	YNSMNGLO12	Tan-ian	M	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO13	Ty-hen	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO14	Penrhyn	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO15	Llanrhyddiad	L	L	M	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO16	Rhosgoch	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO17	Gwredog	L	L	L	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO18	Afon Alaw	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO19	Bodedern	M	M	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO20	Llanerchymedd	H	H	H	H						High
	YNSMNGLO66	Tywyn Trwan Common	L	L	L	L						Low
	YNSMNGLO71	Llyn Penrhyn-Llyn Trafwill	M	L	M	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO72	Llanfairyneubwll	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO73	Bryn-y-fryd	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO74	Cleifiog Isaf	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO75	Valley	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO76	Alaw estuary	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO90	Four Mile Bridge	M	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO94	Traeth y Gribin	H	M	H	M						High
	YNSMNGLO95	Porth Delysn-Porth Swlan coast	H	M	H	H						High
	YNSMNGLO96	Carmel Head	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
	YNSMNGLO97	Cemaes-Amlwch coast	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
YNSMNGLO113	Llyn Llygeirian	M	L	M	L						Moderate	
YNSMNGLO114	Bodnolwyn	M	M	M	M						Moderate	
Landscape Habitats	YNSMNLH006	Farmland - West Anglesey	L	L	M	U	M	U	L	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH008	Llyn Alaw	H	H	U	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH016	Valley Lakes	H	H	U	U	H	M	O	H		Outstanding
	YNSMNLH019	Mynydd Mechel	M	H	M	U	M	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH024	RAF Valley Airfields	H	H	M	U	U	H	H	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH028	Cors-Y-Bol	H	H	L	U	H	L	H	U		Moderate
	YNSMNLH029	Afon Alaw Saltmarsh	H	H	L	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH030	Mynydd Y Garn	M	M	M	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH031	Farmland - N. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH037	Bryn-rhwydd	M	M	U	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH041	Cae Gwyn	H	H	L	U	H	L	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH042	Bracken - Llanleiana Head to Porth Wen	M	U	U	U	U	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH043	N.E. of Cemaes	M	U	U	U	U	M	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH050	Wylfa Power Station and surrounds	U	M	M	U	U	L	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH063	Inland Sea	H	O	L	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH066	Coast - E. & W. of Cemlyn Bay	H	H	L	U	H	H	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH076	Coast Porth Penrhyn Mawr to Church Bay	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		High
	YNSMNLH080	Cemlyn Bay	O	O	L	U	O	M	O	O		Outstanding
	YNSMNLH081	Heath N. of Church Bay	M	H	L	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH083	Coast - Amlwch to Porth Wen	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH084	Farmland between old A5 and Railway line	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH086	Llyn Llywenan	H	H	U	U	H	L	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH087	Llyn Garreg-lwyd	H	H	U	U	H	L	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH090	Valley	L	L	M	U	U	L	L	L		Low
	YNSMNLH093	Farmland E. of Llyn Alaw	L	L	M	U	U	U	L	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH096	Farmland - N.W. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH103	Farmland between Inland Sea and A5	L	L	M	U	M	M	L	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH118	Coast - Wylfa - Hell's Mouth	H	H	L	U	H	H	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH119	Coast - Porth Penrhyn Mawr - Porth Wen	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH125	Beddmanarch Bay	H	H	L	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH135	Llyn Llygeirian	H	H	U	U	H	L	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH136	Llyn Hafodol	H	H	U	U	H	L	H	M		High

Visual & Sensory	YNSMNV002	Mynydd y Garn	H	O	H	H													High
	YNSMNV008	North-west drumlins	M	H	M	L													Moderate
	YNSMNV009	Mynydd Mechell	H	H	H	H													High
	YNSMNV010	Drumlins with windfarms	L	L	H	H													Moderate
	YNSMNV011	North coast hinterland	H	M	H	M													Moderate
	YNSMNV012	Central smooth belt	M	H	L	L													Moderate
	YNSMNV020	Caergeiliog craggy lowlands	M	M	M	L													Moderate
	YNSMNV029	Llanfihangel lakes and dunes	M	M	H	H													Moderate
	YNSMNV035	North coast	H	H	H	M													High
	YNSMNV036	Cemlyn	H	H	O	O													Outstanding
	YNSMNV056	Llyn Alaw	M	M	M	M													Moderate
	YNSMNV065	Valley & Newlands	L	L	L	L													Low
	YNSMNV066	Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn	L	L	M	L													Low
	YNSMNV068	Cemaes	M	L	M	M													Moderate
	YNSMNV069	Llanfechell	M	L	L	M													Moderate
	YNSMNV071	Bodedern	L	L	L	M													Low
	YNSMNV086	Wylfa power station	L	L	H	H													Low
YNSMNV091	A55 corridor	L	L	M	L													Low	
Historic Landscapes	YNSMNL006	A5 corridor and associated villages	O	O	H	O	H												Outstanding
	YNSMNL016	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon	O	O	M	O	H												Outstanding
	YNSMNL026	RAF Valley	H	H	H	O	O												Outstanding
	YNSMNL029	Penrhos	L	M	L	M	M												Moderate
	YNSMNL032	Llanfachraeth	H	H	M	M	M												High
	YNSMNL033	Bodedern	H	O	H	H	M												High
	YNSMNL034	Presaddfed area	H	O	H	H	U												High
	YNSMNL035	Llanddeusant	H	H	H	H	H												High
	YNSMNL051	Penrhyd Lastra	M	H	M	M	M												Moderate
	YNSMNL052	Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio	M	H	H	H	U												High
	YNSMNL053	North coast, Mon	O	O	H	H	H												High
	YNSMNL054	Cemais	H	H	H	O	H												High
	YNSMNL055	Wylfa	O	O	H	H	H												Outstanding
	YNSMNL056	Cemlyn coastal strip	H	M	H	M	M												Moderate
	YNSMNL059	Mynydd y Garn	H	H	H	H	U												High
	YNSMNL072	Llanfechell	H	H	H	M	U												High
	YNSMNL074	Rhosybol	H	H	M	O	O												High
YNSMNL079	Inland Southern Anglesey	O	O	H	O	H												Outstanding	
Cultural Landscapes	YNSMNC006	A5 Road	O	O	O	O	O	O	L	M	M								Outstanding
	YNSMNC007	A5 Road Villages	H	M	M	U	H	H	M	M	M								Moderate
	YNSMNC008	A55 road	H	M	L	L	M	L	L	H	M								High
	YNSMNC009	Railway - Chester to Holyhead	H	O	O	O	O	M	H	H	O								Outstanding
	YNSMNC010	Wylfa Nuclear Power Station	H	L	M	H	H	M	H	L	L								Outstanding
	YNSMNC011	Rhosneigr	U	M	M	U	H	M	U	M	H								High
	YNSMNC012	Transport corridor area	H	M	H	U	H	H	H	M	M								High
	YNSMNC019	Northern Coast	H	H	H	U	H	H	H	M	M								Outstanding
	YNSMNC025	Llyn Alaw	U	L	L	U	M	L	M	M	H								Moderate
	YNSMNC026	North east coast	H	H	O	U	O	H	H	H	H								Outstanding
	YNSMNC028	Cemaes	H	H	M	U	H	H	M	M	M								High
	YNSMNC029	Valley airport	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	H								High
	YNSMNC031	Sustrans Cycle Route	O	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	O								High
	YNSMNC033	Central Anglesey	U	H	H	U	H	H	H	H	H								High

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 6: AMLWCH AND ENVIRONS





Amlwch environs from Mynydd Eilian



Amlwch Port



Amlwch near Port



Llaneilian church

Description
<p>This LCA is centred around the historic town of Amlwch and includes the northern coastline between Bull Bay and Point Lynas. It essentially lies within a broad, shallow valley extending down to the coastline. The town is one of several parts. The main historic town is inland, astride the A5025 road. Closer to the coast is an extensive area of disused chemical works, whilst the port fronts onto the coast. The port owes its development to the extensive mineral extraction in the 18th and 19th centuries at Parys Mountain inland. Again more modern windfarm development has been an increasing feature and like LCA 5, the juxtaposition of disused windmills to modern windfarms clearly reflects the importance of wind energy in this part of the island.</p> <p>Bull Bay is characterised by tourist developments, hotels and bed and breakfasts, as well as other tourism facilities such as the golf course. In both instances the settlement can be said to be utilitarian rather than picturesque, particularly Amlwch reflecting its industrial past. An important consideration is the inclusion of part of the LCA on the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cross reference to Seascapes Regional Unit 7.</p>
Key Issues
<p>Settlement Edge</p> <p>Any development proposals affecting settlement edges should:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be of a form and scale that reflects the character of the settlement. • Be considered in terms of cumulative effect on wider landscape rather than the site alone. • Seek to utilise landform and vegetation patterns to assist any mitigation impacts. • Avoid the use of standard solutions. • Have regard to Amlwch Conservation Area. <p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Amlwch contains a number of historic landscape elements associated with the copper industry and development of the town, reflected in its historic landscape designation. The port is also designated as a Conservation Area. All proposals for development and management should:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the nature of the pattern and detail of the historic fabric of the landscape. • Ensure any direct or indirect impacts on both upstanding and buried remains (both known and unknown) are taken into account. This will include any impacts upon the landscape setting of any remain or feature. • Have regard for the Amlwch Port Conservation Area SPG. <p>Coastal Landscapes</p> <p>The area includes a variety of coastal landscape features. Any development or management proposals should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any direct or indirect effect upon habitats and landscapes. • Given its interrelationship with the AONB any proposals must consider the impact upon people's perceptions of the coast. • Have regard to the AONB Management Plan.

Landmap Aspect Area Matrix - LCA 6 Amlwch & Environs												
Aspect Area	UID	AreaName	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Overall Evaluation
Geological Landscapes	YNSMNGLO01	Parys Mountain	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
	YNSMNGLO02	Llanfechel	H	M	H	H						High
	YNSMNGLO03	Mynydd Eilean	L	L	M	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO04	Llaneilian-Bodgadfa	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO05	Amlwch	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO09	Mynydd Mechel	M	L	M	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO10	Afon Wygyr	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO16	Rhosgoch	L	L	L	L						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO20	Llanerchymedd	H	H	H	H						High
	YNSMNGLO97	Cemaes-Amlwch coast	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
YNSMNGLO98	Mynydd Eilean coast	M	L	M	L						Moderate	
Landscape Habitats	YNSMNLH010	Parys Mountain (Heath around perimeter)	H	M	L	U	H	L	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH019	Mynydd Mechel	M	H	M	U	M	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH031	Farmland - N. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH045	Bull Bay Golfcourse	L	M	M	U	U	L	M	L		Moderate
	YNSMNLH064	Coastal strip - Amlwch to Point Lynas	H	H	L	U	H	M	H	H		High
	YNSMNLH074	Coast - Dulas Bay - Amlwch	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH078	Amlwch	L	L	M	U	U	L	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH083	Coast - Amlwch to Porth Wen	H	H	L	U	H	H	M	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH088	Pen-Y-Sarn	L	L	M	U	U	L	L	L		Low
	YNSMNLH093	Farmland E. of Llyn Alaw	L	L	M	U	U	U	L	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH113	Farmland in N.W. Anglesey	M	M	M	U	M	M	M	U		Moderate
	YNSMNLH120	Traeth Dulas & Lligwy	H	H	L	U	H	M	M	U		Moderate
	YNSMNLH140	Mynydd Eilian	M	M	L	U	M	L	H	U		Moderate
	Visual & Sensory	YNSMNVSO03	Mynydd Eilan	H	M	M	H					
YNSMNVSO08		North-west drumlins	M	H	M	L						Moderate
YNSMNVSO09		Mynydd Mechell	H	H	H	H						High
YNSMNVSO10		Drumlins with windfarms	L	L	H	H						Moderate
YNSMNVSO11		North coast hinterland	H	M	H	M						Moderate
YNSMNVSO35		North coast	H	H	H	M						High
YNSMNVSO60		Amlwch	L	L	H	M						Low
YNSMNLH016		Fieldscape, central eastern Mon	O	O	M	O	H					Outstanding
Historic Landscapes	YNSMNLH046	Dulas	H	H	H	M	M					High
	YNSMNLH047	Fieldscape, Rhos y Mynach	H	M	M	H	M					Moderate
	YNSMNLH048	Llaneilian / Pengorffwysfa	H	H	H	H	H					High
	YNSMNLH050	Amlwch/Parys Mountain	O	O	M	O	O					Outstanding
	YNSMNLH051	Penrhyd Lastra	M	H	M	M	M					Moderate
	YNSMNLH052	Fieldscape, Rhosbeirio	M	H	H	H	U					High
	YNSMNLH053	North coast, Mon	O	O	H	H	H					High
	YNSMNLH058	Mynydd Mechell	H	H	H	H	M					High
	YNSMNLH071	Bull Bay area	M	M	M	M	M					Moderate
	YNSMNLH074	Rhosybol	H	H	M	O	O					High
Cultural Landscapes	YNSMNCL018	Porth Amlwch, Amlwch, Parys mines	H	O	O	H	O	O	M	H	M	Outstanding
	YNSMNCL026	North east coast	H	H	O	U	O	H	H	H	H	Outstanding
	YNSMNCL033	Central Anglesey	U	H	H	U	H	H	H	H	H	High

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 7: PARYS MOUNTAIN





Parys Mountain



Description
<p>A unique, iconic landscape feature on Anglesey. In terms of landform, it forms a low but prominent ridge on a west south west – east north east orientation. Some 2kms long and 1km wide, rising to some 150 metres AOD, it forms a visually dominant feature within the more undulating surrounds. Geologically it is dominated by silicic igneous rocks (felsite) with extensive areas of mineralisation and slaty rocks. The result was that at its peak Parys Mountain was the largest copper mine in Britain. The mainly opencast method of extraction has left a “moonscape” of colourful outcrops impregnated with copper, lead and sulphur. This is interspersed with derelict pit headgear, settling ponds, tips and quarry faces. Much of the area is designated as a SSSI.</p> <p>The mine became an important cultural landscape feature, one of the sublime spectacles of its era visited by travellers and artists in search of contemporary aesthetic notions of the beautiful, picturesque or sublime. In more recent times it has provided a backdrop for films and science fiction programmes.</p> <p>In conjunction with Amlwch, Parys Mountain is included in the CCW/Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, reflecting the rich industrial legacy.</p>
Key Issues
<p>Historic Landscapes</p> <p>Parys Mountain is included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Importance in Wales. This reflects its rich industrial legacy associated with the copper industry. Given the sensitivity of the area it is important that any proposals take into account:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and pattern of historic landscape fabric. • Any direct or indirect impacts upon upstanding or buried (known and unknown) remains, including mineral deposits. • The distinct habitats associated with the mineral extraction process. <p>Energy Landscapes</p> <p>The cumulative effect of windfarm developments upon the setting of the historic landscape must be taken into account. This will ensure that the particular form and character of the landscape will not be compromised.</p>

Landmap Aspect Area Matrix - LCA 7 Parys Mountain												
Aspect Area	UID	AreaName	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Overall Evaluation
Geological Landscapes	YNSMNGLO01	Parys Mountain	O	O	O	O						Outstanding
	YNSMNGLO02	Llanfechel	H	M	H	H						High
	YNSMNGLO04	Llaneilian-Bodgadfa	L	L	M	M						Moderate
	YNSMNGLO20	Llanerchymedd	H	H	H	H						High
Landscape Habitats	YNSMNLH009	Mynydd Parys (Spoil)	U	O	L	U	U	L	H	O		High
	YNSMNLH010	Parys Mountain (Heath around perimeter)	H	M	L	U	H	L	H	M		High
	YNSMNLH031	Farmland - N. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low
	YNSMNLH088	Pen-Y-Sarn	L	L	M	U	U	L	L	L		Low
	YNSMNLH093	Farmland E. of Llyn Alaw	L	L	M	U	U	U	L	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH106	Glan-y-Gors-Fawr	H	H	L	U	H	L	H	M		Moderate
	YNSMNLH113	Farmland in N.W. Anglesey	M	M	M	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate
Visual & Sensory	YNSMNVSO10	Drumlins with windfarms	L	L	H	H						Moderate
	YNSMNVSO87	Parys Mountain	O	L	O	O						Outstanding
Historic Landscapes	YNSMNLH016	Fieldscape, central eastern Mon	O	O	M	O	H					Outstanding
	YNSMNLH050	Amlwch/Parys Mountain	O	O	M	O	O					Outstanding
	YNSMNLH074	Rhosybol	H	H	M	O	O					High
Cultural Landscapes	YNSMNL018	Porth Amlwch, Amlwch, Parys mines	H	O	O	H	O	O	M	H	M	Outstanding
	YNSMNL033	Central Anglesey	U	H	H	U	H	H	H	H	H	High

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA 8: DULAS BAY HINTERLAND





Dulas Bay



Mynydd Bodafon

Description

The LCA is focused upon the sandy, shelving coastal landscape of Dulas Bay, where low tide exposes the extensive sandy beach of Traeth Dulas. As with much of this part of Anglesey, the landscape is gently undulating. The most prominent outcrop is Mynydd Bodafon. Formed by schists and quartzite pushing through the adjacent rocks, it rises to 178 metres AOD and forms the visual backdrop to the coastal landscape.

There are a number of woodland blocks and tree belts in the area that are closely associated with parkland developments such as Plas Lligwy, Llys Dulas and Parciau. Further inland are areas of relict landscape archaeology associated with the 19th century encroachment on common land, with a resultant clustered settlement pattern.

A range of habitats can be found, with the coastal zone providing an important inter tidal habitat around Traeth Dulas and Traeth Lligwy. Inland the landscape is one of improved grassland and in places arable land. Within this hedgerows and hedgebanks are common however other semi-natural vegetation, including woodlands, scrub and marshy grasslands, are mostly scattered and isolated. Cross reference to Seascapes Regional Unit 6.

Key Issues

Coastal Landscapes

The coastline of the LCA is relatively unspoilt. It will be important that any management or development proposals take into account:-

- Any direct or consequential effects upon coastal and especially intertidal habitats.
- The impact upon the visual qualities of the LCA, particularly the coastal geomorphology.
- Have regard to the AONB Management Plan.

Habitat Management

New development and management proposals should seek to:-

- Provide for the wider management of key habitats – woodlands, hedgerows, scrub and marshy grassland.
- Develop and enhance existing habitats and link with the local biodiversity action plan.

Parkland Landscapes

- Understanding the elements and characteristics within particular areas so as to ensure any management is properly focused.
- Management of vegetation patterns to retain distinctive nature of parklands.

Landmap Aspect Area Matrix - LCA 8 Dulas Bay Hinterland													
Aspect Area	UID	AreaName	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Overall Evaluation	
Geological Landscapes	YNSMNGL002	Llanfechel	H	M	H	H						High	
	YNSMNGL003	Mynydd Eilean	L	L	M	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL004	Llaneilian-Bodgadfa	L	L	M	M						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL018	Afon Alaw	L	L	L	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL020	Llanerchymedd	H	H	H	H						High	
	YNSMNGL025	Afon Goch	L	L	L	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL026	Cae'r-mynydd	L	L	M	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL027	Mynydd Bodafon	H	M	M	M						High	
	YNSMNGL028	Capel Elena	L	L	L	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL029	Cors Erddeiniog	L	L	L	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL030	Benllech	H	H	H	M						High	
	YNSMNGL098	Mynydd Eilean coast	M	L	M	L						Moderate	
	YNSMNGL100	Dulas Bay	O	H	H	M						Outstanding	
	YNSMNGL101	Benllech Coast	O	H	H	M						Outstanding	
	YNSMNGL115	Tyddyn	L	L	L	L						Moderate	
Landscape Habitats	YNSMNLH010	Parys Mountain (Heath around perimeter)	H	M	L	U	H	L	H	M		High	
	YNSMNLH020	Cors Erddreiniog	O	H	L	U	H	M	O	O		Outstanding	
	YNSMNLH027	Farmland - central Anglesey	L	M	M	U	M	U	L	M		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH031	Farmland - N. Anglesey	L	L	M	U	L	U	L	M		Low	
	YNSMNLH065	Mynydd Bodafon	H	M	L	U	H	L	H	M		High	
	YNSMNLH088	Pen-Y-Sarn	L	L	M	U	U	L	L	L		Low	
	YNSMNLH091	Coed Llysdulas	U	M	U	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH093	Farmland E. of Llyn Alaw	L	L	M	U	U	U	L	M		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH101	Farmland W. of Moelfre	L	L	M	U	U	M	L	H		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH106	Glan-y-Gors-Fawr	H	H	L	U	H	L	H	M		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH113	Farmland in N.W. Anglesey	M	M	M	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH115	Farmland S.W. of Benllech	M	M	M	U	M	M	M	M		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH120	Traeth Dulas & Lligwy	H	H	L	U	H	M	M	U		Moderate	
	YNSMNLH141	Nant-y-Perfedd	H	H	U	U	M	L	H	H		High	
	YNSMNLH142	Woodland N. of Brynteg	U	M	U	U	M	H	H	H		High	
	Visual & Sensory	YNSMNVS003	Mynydd Eilan	H	M	M	H						Moderate
		YNSMNVS004	Mynydd Bodafon	H	H	O	O						High
YNSMNVS008		North-west drumlins	M	H	M	L						Moderate	
YNSMNVS010		Drumlins with windfarms	L	L	H	H						Moderate	
YNSMNVS012		Central smooth belt	M	H	L	L						Moderate	
YNSMNVS014		Benllech hinterland	H	M	M	M						Moderate	
YNSMNVS037		East coast	H	H	H	M						High	
YNSMNVS038		Traeth Dulas	H	H	H	H						High	
YNSMNLH016		Fieldscape, central eastern Mon	O	O	M	O	H					Outstanding	
Historic Landscapes	YNSMNLH037	Fieldscape, Tre-Ysgawen	H	H	H	H	M					High	
	YNSMNLH039	Capel Coch	H	H	M	H	U					High	
	YNSMNLH040	Mynydd Bodafon	O	H	H	H	M					High	
	YNSMNLH041	Cors Erddreiniog	M	L	M	L	H					Moderate	
	YNSMNLH042	Parciau/Lligwy	O	O	H	O	H					Outstanding	
	YNSMNLH043	Fieldscape, eastern Mon	H	H	M	H	U					High	
	YNSMNLH045	Brynrefail	M	H	M	M	U					Moderate	
	YNSMNLH046	Dulas	H	H	H	M	M					High	
	YNSMNLH047	Fieldscape, Rhos y Mynach	H	M	M	H	M					Moderate	
	YNSMNLH049	Penygraigwen / Gadfa	H	H	M	M	H					High	
	YNSMNLH050	Amlwch/Parys Mountain	O	O	M	O	O					Outstanding	
	YNSMNLH074	Rhosybol	H	H	M	O	O					High	
	Cultural Landscapes	YNSMNCLO18	Porth Amlwch, Amlwch, Parys mines	H	O	O	H	O	O	M	H	M	Outstanding
YNSMNCLO26		North east coast	H	H	O	U	O	H	H	H	H	Outstanding	
YNSMNCLO31		Sustrans Cycle Route	O	M	H	L	M	L	L	M	O	High	
YNSMNCLO33		Central Anglesey	U	H	H	U	H	H	H	H	H	High	